

RAPID EXPANSION TAMPON PLEDGET

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to an improved tampon or tampon pledge. More particularly, 10 the present invention relates to a tampon pledge that expands rapidly when ejected from a tampon applicator, without the need for the tampon pledge contacting moisture or menses. Furthermore, the tampon pledge has improved comfort and good absorbency.

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2. Description of the Prior Art

Tampon pledges are typically compressed and set during either manufacture or placement of the pledge 20 in a tampon applicator prior to use. In conventional tampon pledges, the pledge's fibers will expand significantly upon initial contact with moisture, or menses once placed in a user's body. During expansion, the tampon pledge would conform to the user's body

contours. Heretofore, it was thought that the tampon pledget needed to be ejected from the applicator and positioned within the user's body before expansion in order to achieve comfort.

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Non-absorbent fibers have been used in a tampon pledget to provide expansion to the pledget. However, such tampon pledges have not achieved the unexpected comfort of the tampon pledget of the present invention.

10 Frankly, one would not think to improved comfort, and have comparable absorbency and sufficient bypass leakage protection, in a tampon pledget by combining non-absorbent and absorbent fibers. In addition, there has been a lack of appreciation that the correct ratio
15 of non-absorbent fibers to absorbent fibers, including conventional absorbent fibers, provides improved comfort, and absorbency that is as good or better than known tampon pledges.

20 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is an object of the present invention to provide a tampon pledget that expands rapidly when dry.

It is another object of the present invention to provide such a tampon pledge that has improved comfort, and comparable or better absorbency, than known tampon pledges.

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It is a further object of the present invention to provide such a tampon pledge that has a plurality of non-absorbent fibers and a plurality of absorbent fibers.

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It is still a further object of the present invention to provide such a tampon pledge in which the plurality of non-absorbent and absorbent fibers are distributed together in the pledge, or blended together in a certain percent ratio.

It is yet a further object of the present invention to provide such a tampon pledge that may have a coverstock.

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These and other objects of the present invention will be appreciated from a tampon pledge that will expand when dry. The pledge comprises a plurality of non-absorbent fibers, and a plurality of absorbent

fibers that are distributed or mixed with the plurality of absorbent fibers. The tampon plegget preferably has all of its fibers enclosed in a coverstock.

5 The plurality of non-absorbent fibers are made of high resiliency fibers. The plurality of absorbent fibers are made of cellulosic fibers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 The tampon plegget of the present invention is called a dry expansion or fast blooming tampon plegget. The expansion of the tampon plegget is immediate upon release from a tampon applicator so that the expansion 15 occurs entirely or primarily in its dry state. Thus, moisture or menses is not needed to expand the tampon plegget.

20 The expansion of the tampon plegget of the present invention in its dry state occurs faster than the expansion of a conventional or known, fully compressed tampon pleggets when in contact with moisture or menses. Basically, the latter requires contact with moisture or menses to cause the fibers of the tampon

pledget to expand, while the former occurs immediately upon ejection from the tampon applicator due to the nature of the non-absorbent fibers and the percent ratio of non-absorbent to absorbent fibers in the 5 tampon pledget. It is preferred that the non-absorbent fibers have a wet modulus, measured at 5% extension, of about 10 gram/denier to about 60 gram/denier.

With such expansion immediately upon insertion 10 into a user's body, it has unexpectedly been found that the tampon pledget of the present invention has improved comfort.

The length of the tampon pledget of the present 15 invention is approximately the same length as a conventional or known tampon pledget, namely about two inches. Prior to expansion, the diameter of the present tampon pledget is also approximately the same as that of conventional tampon pledgets. However, the 20 tampon pledget of the present invention, having the same length and initial diameter of such conventional tampon pledgets, expands on its own volition when ejected from the tampon applicator and before moisture is absorbed into the tampon pledget. The expansion of

the tampon plegget is to a diameter larger than that of such comparable, conventional tampon pledgets. Thus, just prior to contact with the menses of the vagina, this tampon plegget has expanded into place.

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The tampon plegget of the present invention is a combination of a plurality of non-absorbent fibers and a plurality of absorbent fibers.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the absorbent fibers and non-absorbent fibers are distributed together. The distribution could be a blending or mixing. The blending could be either randomly or as desired.

15 The distribution could also be by layers. For example, the non-absorbent fibers can be one layer sandwiched between two layers of absorbent fibers. Alternatively, there can be two layers with one layer being non-absorbent fibers and the other layer being
20 absorbent fibers.

In an alternative, less preferred embodiment, the non-absorbent fibers are the core of the tampon

pledget. The non-absorbent fibers are basically surrounded by the absorbent fibers.

The non-absorbent fibers urge the absorbent fibers outward from the center of the tampon p

5 ledget. Thus, the non-absorbent fibers are selected to provide high wet resiliency or springiness to the absorbent structures of the tampon p

10 ledget. Thus, the non-absorbent fibers are preferably curly, crimped or springy fibers.

Such non-absorbent fibers are polyester, polypropylene, polyethylene, aramid, nylon, acrylic or bicomponent fibers. The polyester fibers are sold by Fiber Innovation Technology, Inc. under the tradename 15 4DG fibers. The 4DG fibers have a unique crenulated cross-section which results in deep grooves or channels along the longitudinal axis of the fibers. Preferably, the non-absorbent fibers are polyester or 4DG fibers.

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The non-absorbent fibers may, preferably, have a hydrophilic finish. It is preferred that the non-absorbent fibers are about 0.75 to about 30 denier

fibers. More preferably, the non-absorbent fibers are 15 denier.

The absorbent fibers can be any cellulosic fiber,
5 such as, for example, rayon, lyocell, wood pulp,
cotton, or superabsorbent, such as, for example,
polyacrylate. The preferred absorbent fibers are
rayon, superabsorbent or a combination of both fibers.
The absorbent fibers are about 0.75 to about 30 denier.
10 Preferably, the rayon fibers are about 1.5 denier and
the superabsorbent fibers are about 9 denier.

In a more preferred tampon plectet of the present
invention, the tampon plectet is made of 4DG non-
15 absorbent fibers, and a combination of rayon and
superabsorbent, absorbent fibers.

The ratio of non-absorbent fibers to absorbent
fibers is significant. In the more preferred
20 embodiment, the ratio of the rayon and superabsorbent
fibers appears significant to improve comfort further
and performance over the selection of just one type of
absorbent fiber.

It has been found that for optimum expansion and absorbency, the percent ratio of non-absorbent fibers to absorbent fibers is about 25/75 to about 65/35. In the more preferred embodiment, the ratio of rayon to 5 superabsorbent fibers is about 70/30. Thus, the more preferred tampon pledge of the present invention, namely Eastman 4DG, rayon and superabsorbent (such as polyacrylate), the percent ratio of non-absorbent/rayon/superabsorbent fibers is about 10 35/46/19.

JW, R The tampon pledge of the present invention has its insertion end recessed into the center of the pledge, and is crimped or compressed to a certain 15 extent for insertion into a tampon applicator. The compression should be just enough so that the tampon pledge is "spring-loaded" in the tampon applicator. Once ejected from the tampon applicator, the tampon pledge will expand rapidly preferably into a bell-like 20 shape configuration. The tip or top of this bell-shaped pledge has the removal string secured to it, while the other end of the tampon pledge forms the base of the bell.

Immediately after ejection from the tampon applicator (and before contact with menses), this tampon plegget has a free diameter at its widest point from about 25% to about 300% larger than just prior to 5 ejection. Preferably, the tampon plegget has, immediately after ejection from the tampon applicator, a free diameter at its widest point about 225% larger than just prior to ejection.

10 The tampon plegget can also expand into a cylindrical shape, instead of a bell-shape if the insertion end is not initially tucked in.

The tampon plegget is preferably within a 15 coverstock that encloses, preferably fully encloses, an amorphous blend of non-absorbent and absorbent fibers. The coverstock can be any conventional coverstock. However, the coverstock is preferably a non-woven, heat sealable coverstock, such as, for example, 20 polyethylene/polypropylene bicomponent spunbonded coverstock.

By the inherent rapid, dry expansion of the tampon plegget of the present invention, the tampon plegget

conforms during insertion more quickly to the user. Also, there is no need for moisture to contact the tampon plegget and be absorbed into the plegget to cause the expansion. The fact that the tampon plegget 5 more quickly conforms to the user apparently results in the improved comfort.

The present tampon plegget having non-absorbent fibers, and especially the percent ratio of non- 10 absorbent to absorbent fibers, has unexpectedly been found to achieve this improved comfort without loss of absorbency. For example, in a 102 women actual use test, 47% of the women preferred the tampon plegget of 15 the present invention for "being comfortable to wear", as compared to just 26% for the Kotex® Security® super tampon.

The tampon plegget of the present invention has also been found to have absorbency about equal to or 20 better than known tampon pledges. A syngyna test was conducted pursuant to FDA specified test method, reference 21 CFR 801.430. The following is a table of the results of a syngyna test conducted in a

laboratory. All tested tampons had a super absorbency classification.

5	TAMPON TYPE	SYNGYNA ABSORBENCY (in grams)
	Present pledge	10.9
	Kotex® Security®	11.2
	Playtex® Silk Glide®	10.4
	Playtex® Gentle Glide®	10.1
10	Tampax®	9.7

Various modifications to the present invention may be made as will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Thus, it will be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the foregoing description is merely illustrative of certain preferred embodiments of the present invention.